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"assert one's power" by the act of supreme sacrifice. Such knowledge and beliefs inevitably go back to principles of some sort even in the most untutored soldier. And only by such insight is it possible for *anyone* to realize corporate responsibility (in dealing with pacifism, for instance). Only by understanding that some principles are more important than others can we overcome the paralyzing consciousness of our own shortcomings. Only by realization of how important a factor the state is for the individual (as the guarantor of his every interest, including life itself) can there be any whole-hearted patriotism. There are many trenchant observations and principles set forth in this little book, whose peculiarly interesting style will extend the cause of serious philosophical thinking. It will also materially support the cause of a stronger state, upon which stronger individual lives as well as stronger social institutions depend. Much practical advice in memorable form and generally with empirical evidence is also set forth for such as contemplate active leadership.

From an ethical and perhaps logical point of view there might be a question of the author's initial dissociation of morale from moral insight (10) which occurs only when the morale of the enemy is under discussion. Elsewhere ethical insight is identified with that quality. Perhaps this is ultimately a question of finding a better word to characterize the spirit of those amazing German soldiers when they ran amuck.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

MIND. July, 1918. *The Religious Philosophy of Professor Pringle-Pattison* (pp. 261-283): DR. H. RASHDALL. — A generous reply to the criticisms of the writer presented by Professor Pringle-Pattison in his *Idea of God*. Involves an adjustment of views relating to the controversy between idealism and realism, the relation between finite centers of consciousness and the supreme Spirit, and as to whether efficient causality can be applied to God. *A General Notation for the Logic of Relations* (pp. 284-303): C. D. BROAD. — "The object of the present paper is to offer a consistent system of notation which shall be extensible to relations of any degree of polyadicity. The notation for the logic of relations developed in *Principia Mathematica*, . . . is highly convenient for dyadic relations, . . . But it is not readily extensible to triadic and higher relations." *Dr. Bosanquet's Theory of Mental States, Judgment, and Reality* (pp. 304-317): J. E. TURNER. — Questions Dr. Bosanquet's view that

mental states are an aspect of all known reality, maintaining that such a view affords no basis of distinction between objective and subjective. Further points out the difficulty involved in holding that sense-content and ideas are symbolical, *viz.*, that the real world would be cut off from direct knowledge. *The Rights and Wrongs of a Person. Part I.* (pp. 318-344): W. M. THORBURN.—A rather animated denunciation expressed in strong and picturesque language of many conventional ideas. Inveighs against free forgiveness, denounces the morality of meekness and improvidence as that of "Levite Loafers," states that a choice of evils is the larger part of life, and decries the vulgar fallacy of a rigid adherence to principles. *Discussion: The Myth of Occam's Razor* (pp. 345-353): W. M. THORBURN.—Questions whether the phrase, *Entia non sunt multiplicanda, praeter necessitatem*, was ever employed by William of Occam at all. *Critical Notes. New Books. Philosophical Periodicals. Note.*

Watts, Frank. *Echo Personalities: A short study of the contributions of abnormal psychology towards the solution of some of the problems of normal education.* New York: Macmillan Co. Pp. 111. \$1.00.

NOTES AND NEWS

JULIAN RESTREPO HERNANDEZ

FROM South America has come the news of the untimely death of Dr. Julian Restrepo Hernandez, who died a victim of typhus fever on the 24th of last May.

Julian Restrepo Hernandez was born in Bogota (Colombia) on July 23, 1871; and, in that old, picturesque Andean city he spent his whole life. He was the son of Emiliano Restrepo Echavarria, famous for his brilliant defense of President Mosquera when the latter was impeached by the Colombian senate.

Julian Restrepo Hernandez studied in Rosario University; and there also he taught logic and anthropology until the end of his life.

He is the author of the following works: *Codificación Cundinamarquesa* (1900); *Lecciones de Lógica* (1907); *Derecho Internacional Privado* (1914); *Lecciones de Anthropología* (1917); and of a good many works of minor importance.

In his philosophical work, Dr. Restrepo is faithful to the scholastic system and his views are always in agreement with the teaching of t. Thomas. He, however, belongs to the modern school of Neo-Scholastics; and, following the spirit rather than the letter of St.